Wangh's pariors. Frankim Square, yesteriay evening. Her selections were both humarous and naturatic. Invitations are sent research for the Grand Union Hotel garden pa ty, which occurs on August 28. It will be one of the finest displays ever seen here.

The American Bar Association will begin its ninth amoust season in the Patham Music Holy to-morrow, and remain in session three days.

An entertainment will be given for the beautit of the Saratoga idunance Society on August 24.

Saratoga idunance Society on August 24.

Circulars are being distributed here arging the enforcement of the statute promisting gambling in Saratoga Springs and elsewhere.

THE PRESIDENT AT SARANAC LAKE. A BEAUTIFUL WILDERNESS LODGE THAT HE IN-

HABITS-HIS FISHING EXCURIONS.

SARANAC INN. UPPER SARANACA LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 17 - (pecial).-President Clevel and and his wife, accompanied by Mr. Folson and Dr. S. B. War, of banr, arrived at the Saramac lun this afternoon. They Albany, arrived at the Sarahae lim has afternoon. They were brought nearly here by the Dataware and Hudson, Occlearance and Lake Champian, and Northern A rondack railways. The popular belief that the President comes to the Adrondacks for a camping trip is an re-m one one. He does no more camping than guests smally do from this and other hotels in the region. He a two or three days' excursion to some secluded out for hunting and fishing out of his three weeks' tay. The President has come regularly to the Saranac in, for nerly called the Prospect House, for several asons, it being his choice of notels in the wilderness, ith the President and his wife will be Mrs. Folsom and Ward, who is always the President's companion on racations in the wilderness. The preparations at the Inn for entertaining these guests are complete. W. R. Duton, of Pullsdeiphin, has tendered the use of his tage near the hotel and the offer has been ac-The cottage is fitted with that rare taste which replied. The cottage is fitted with that rare take which istioguishes many of these aummer lodges in the witherness. On the ground floor are a situation and bet-room, Log and bark work predominate in decoration. Rare old pieces of furniture officeted by Mr. Du ton organism the sittin-room. It rendered theory by a log fire burning in an open fire-ce. The doors are of unpainted pine with buttons in-ad of knots, and the beasteads are made of pine and end of knobs, and the beasteads are made of pine and rk. They were constructed by guides during the long maters. The second floor consists of one large fooms maters. The second floor consists of one large fooms, the outlook from the cottary is charming. The Uppersona Lake, with its island-dotted surface and raged ones, lies has conston to mix most entations y with all guests at the notel. There are no latro metions and distinctions. The President ross in a group like one milar with the place, and any one talks to him who ares to do so. The term "Mr. President" is severely most and plain "Mr. Cheveland" substituted. The safeth and his wife and her mother expect to rem in the unit September 10.

leaves to do so. The warm of the proposed and plann "Mr. Cleve, and "substituted, The framed and his wife and her mother expect to rem in president and his wife and her mother expect to rem in the president is an inclusive plant that in reaching plants much was an hour late in reaching plants of the warm plants of the president was within a morning the President was within a morning the President was within a cold single bagase car were coupled to the President's car at the Point and it was quickly pulled out of sight greatly to the astonishment of several emerginesing general that car with the determination of sticking closely to it until it reached its destination.

At Morr, on the Organishing and Lake Champlain Hailroad, a mean units beyond Maione, the special train was swit hed off on the Northern Advondark Railroad and was drawn into the widerness a distance of therty-four miles. As the freshent and his wife tipped upon the pastform of their car to leave the train the Morra Briss hand began to play, and an hour lave when the recursar train came along, the band was still playing. A seven-miles stage rice broadent the party to Paul Smith's and S. Rais Lake. Mr. Smith provided a lunch, and the party without leaving their carriage, ale the second meal of the day units walling or the *kebange of horses, Seventeen more miles of cirriage ridne broadent to be Sarahac Inn. Testight, by Mrs. Cleveland's request, the whole party were rowed over the lake by two trusty guides.

ME, BURLEIGH MISREPRESENTED.

DESTING STATEMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN ATTRIB-UTED TO BIM.

ALBANY, Aug. 17 .- Congressman Henry G. Burneign and ex-Collector Arm-trong, of Washington County pessed torough this city to day on the way to the metropolis. Hecently an interview of some length and considerable circumstantial ty of statement acpeared in the newspapers in which Congressman Bur ch was represented as saying that Blame would not be the Republican calcillate for President to 1888, although he was busy organizing his personal canvass for the nomination. In relation to that interview Mr. Burleign

never said anything of the sort or anything like it. I believe Mr. maine is very discretin is present atti-tude and I have not the slightest idea that he is fiving things or organizing a canvass. The inference conveyed by that interview was that I thought Mr. Blidne had men stationed all over the country working up scutieat in me favor, and I never belt ved any such thing He no doubt has his eyes fixed toward 1885 and no of tan blame him for that, but he is too able a man to b bull time up organizations of that kind so early in the

whether Blaine is the can lidate of not, the candidate ill be one that Blaine and Blaine's immediate friends re willing to accept. But this is too early by a year or nore to discuss candidates. Some new meteor may allie ar in the sky between now and 1888, to dazzle all ad obscure the lusire of all the great candidates of

As to the Senstorial outlook, Mr. Barletch and Mr. Armstrong had both been torough the State recently and found almost absolute quietude on the subject every

a almost absolute quietude on the subject every re. The main question was the election of a Republicasm to Congress.

In a congress of the Republican delement to Congress.

In a congress of the subject of the momination goes to Reasselver if they was till. Nears there are not to the majority in the convention and can share of the momentum and can share of the momentum and can share the majority may be convention and can share of the momentum and enjoy Congressional title, and in plan have mad be very pleased to go back ogain, if seme wants me."

"The last is," interpolated Mr. Athertong, "the comination does not yet only right to Reass-her. Burreigh has inschanged into Congressional Julies and Should be founded another term, and in last, Reasseager now has the state senator so mat it would be a set-oil. "But Reasseager with her majority in the convention can deas she bleasses," a swered Mr. Burleigh.

"Yes," replied Mr. Armstrong "she can out as Washington does he electin, she will act with generosity. In fact, he has always acted with generosity since the faceat of Davis for Cangress."

REMINISCENCES OF THE AMERICA.

WHAT ONE OF THE ORIGINAL OWNERS SAYS ABOUT HER EARLY DAYS.

George R. Schayler is the only survivor of the original owners of the schooler yacht America. He is a grandson of the Revolutionary General Schayler and is now a hale old gentleman of seventy, tail and spare, with apparently many years of life before him. His interest in yachting does not diminish as his years increase. In conversation with a Tabbuse reporter recently he said regarding the America:

"W. H. Brown, a shipbuilder of those days, proposed to me to build a yacht that would beat everything else. If she succeeded he was to get a his proper to the second solution of the mean beat over a portion of the machine to pour in a few drops of oil, where a brass cup that supplied one of the bearings was empty. Luke warched him eagerly, longing to ask some question, but not during to risk relaid. The other was absent at the manage globed slowly and deliberately—almost imperceptibly—on.
Luke shand was in his pocket, playing with a new knife that he had bought only after a hard battle for it see ned so extravagant as act, but he had

thing else. If she succeeded he was to get a big price for her, but if she failed he was to get nothing. I lea was beaten. W. H. Brown, Steers and 'Dick' Brown, the sailing master, were no satisfied and so we went down one night to Sandy Hook and not the Maria. Then we had some private trials and even they were convinced that the Maria could beat us hadly. Then I went to Brown and soid: 'See here, the America has failed to come up to the conditions of the contract and we had better call our old agreement off and we will ray you a mir price for the yacht.' So it was arranged. We were rather daubtful about sending the America over to England, she had been so badly beaten by the Maria. But we finally decided to do so and before she sailed I presented the yacht with a suit o' old sails to go over under, for I was afraid that it any of the racing sails were carried went over to Coves where she won her great vice ory. The sloop Maria, after the death of Commoniore Stevens, went to his brother, who did not take much interest in racing. She was lost on trivial and solution and one private trials and even the Maria and even the Maria and even the Waster than the Maria and the M been so badly beaten by the harm. But we finally decided to do so and before she sailed I presented the yacht with a suit of oid sails to go over under, for I was afraid that it any of the racing sails were carried away they could not be replaced in Europe. We sent her to Havre, where she was put in racing trim, and went over to Cowes where she won her great the ory. The sloop Maria, after the death of Commodore Stevens, went to his brother, who did not take much interest in racing. She was lost on a trip to the West Indies. She sailed away and never was heard from, I believe."

GENERAL VANALEN'S USE OF NEGROES.

Liter to the Bearing Journal.

Immediately after the evacuation of Yorktown by the rebels; the place was filled to overflow by negro refugees, and their care and disposition was one of the important questions of the period. They were installed in the vacant cabins of the old rebel campand made as comfortable as possible, and at the same time kept under strict discipline by the provost guard. When McLelian became straightened for troops and laborers before Richmond he drewev ry able bodied man away from the garrison. One morning a steamer on its way to the army with troops was detained several hours because the Quartermaster had no men to transfer coal from the barges. To meet the emergency General van Alen without authority or advice from any one, ordered the Provost-Marshal to select a gang of negroes from the camp and set them at work. The ice was broken, and from that time negroes did all the manual labor of the command. The quartermaster and commissary departments had regular detais every day, all the graves were dug and the dead from the hospitals buried by squads selected for the purpose and finally more than one thousand picked men were sent up the James River to work in the trenches with McLelians army. There were some adverse criticisms by a few redshoff newspapers upon the General's action, but he was sustained by the Government and thanked by the General-in-Chief.

TRYING TO HOLD THE POOLS. WAITING FOR THE RAILROAD MEETING.

MR. FINK STILL HOPEFUL-FRESH CUIS BY TICKET BROKERS.

Pending the railroad conference to-day, there was little sensational developed in trunk line mat-ters yesterday. Vice-President Spencer, of the Palti. more and Ohio Railroad, and General Preight Agent Harriott conferred with Commissioner Fink and the trank line Executive Committee, but no action was taken, it being recognized that the conference with the Western lines covering the whole rare position would be needed for a satisfactory adjustment. Commissioner Fink's views were thus given out respecting the existing

"Wasn the pool was formed, a money penalty was suggested, but President Roberts opposed this measure, stating that wantever the trank line presidents agreed to do should be considered as binding. One clause in the contract covers the disability of any road to perform its full work. For any idle day a proportionate amount from the month's allotment is deducted. The pool roads in the past six months have been earning from \$150,000 to \$950,000 a mouth more than when the cut-ting of rates prevailed. Hence it is to the benefit of all concerned to maintain the integrity of the pool. contract provides that any dis-atisfiel road can, by givjug notice to Commissioner Fink on October 1 next, terminate the present agreement on December 31; other wise the pool will last just as long as tuls annual notice

terminate the present agreement on December 31; otherwise the pool will last just as long as this annual notice
is not given. President Garreit has capied from Europe
that he desires to keep to his contract. The pool comintissioners do not believe that any fight will be forced,
but should such be the case the agreement covers this
and the trouble would be limited to the dissatisfied
road."

These sanguine views are not universally entertained.
In fact the question of continued rate cutting will
depend largely on the attitude to be taken by the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Onlo when confronting
e en other. In the absence in Europe of most of the
tronk line presidents it is possible that nothing will be
done to import the agreements to-day, but that will not
aflord a surety that rates will be preserved? Railroad
men recall that in the last bitter war the presidents
suspended all the agreements as ussiess and tacitly
reached an understanding that each line should make
what rates it pleased.

One result of the recent hostile action of the Penn-ylvania has been an agressive pushing by the Baltimore
and Onlo of its contest for the controllable passenger
tradic. Its rate to the West, ever since has January,
when President Garrett failed to make any satisfactory
arrangem in with his rivas on passenger business, has
been \$5 under the tarift of the Pennsylvania and the
New-York Central roads and \$3 under the Lackawanna, the Eric and the West Shore, which are allowed
lower takes by the stronger pool roads. A Trilicinous
runer prevailed yesterday that the Baltimore and Ohio
had made a new cut of \$5. The ground for tids was
that it had placed big placards, calling on people to
save \$5 in going West by its route, at the Penns'lvania's
firty and spra-aling posters around the olives of the
latter road to the same effect. A really new feature,
however, was the aggressiveness of the ticket brokers in
e ow-flow them. The pool lines, it is positively
asserted, are meeting the Baltimore and Ohio no s-cound
class pas

reight. It has not arranged for its new line, but de velopments of interest are looked for before next week. Phi adeliphia, Aug. 17.—Officials of the freight de-partment of the Pennsylvaola Railroad Company deny bat the Battimore and Ohio's freight was refused ship ment over the Delaware and Rariran Canal, as has been reported, and that the southern line was thus shut out in New-York. The same officials declare that th Canal Company made several contracts with the Baltimore and Onto Company at special rates, and as soon as it occases evident tout the canal was to be used as a consequence the Delaware and Kartian people informed the railroad company that unless it entered tate a contract toral special time it would nave to pay regular tariff rates. The Baitimore and Onto simply refused to do

A UNION OF SMALL LOCAL ROADS.

In July last the directors of the Saratoga Lake Ranway Company and the Hoosae Tunnel and Saratoga Ranway Company entered into a contract for Saratoga Railw of Company entered into a contract for a union of the two corporations under the name of the troy, Saratoga and Northern Railroad Company. Yes-teriary the final approval of the stockholders of the two roads was voiced to the scheme. The line, as already built, is twenty-six miles long, running from Mechanics-ville to Saratoga and Schuylerville. It is proposed to built ten miles more to carry the route to Iroy, A future extension negligant to the St. Liwrence is con-templated, but the plans are in no definite shape for the work.

TO FORECLOSE CHICAGO AND ATLANTIC. The first mortgage bondholders of the

Chie-go and Atlantic Rio way Company met yesterday at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, \$5.540,000 out of \$6.540,000 bonds being represented. It was voted to instruct the trustees of the mortgage to declare the principal due and lake steps for an early three course. A purchasing and reorganization committee was appointed, composed of James H. Roo-diet, John J. McClook and George Sherman. In a comple of weeks the committee hopes to have a plan for reorganization that will be favorably received by all the junior interests. It will follow the general features outlined some time ago in THE TRIBUNE. Chicago and Atlantic Ranway Company met yesterday

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. CHICAGO, Aug. 17 .- It is stated that two of on provisions and packin . - nouse products from this city to Memphis. The general freight agent of another road, a competing line, authorized a 15-cent rate, the lowest figure at which there was any profit in the business, but tailed to get a pound, the two roads preserring to carry it at a clear ross. One of these has a contract with a bit, this care provision house, by the terms of which it uaron ees the lowest going rates, and the firm by surewelly playing one line against another unanged to get the rates down to the point first usined. The same low rates prov it out of Kansas City to Mempous, and the Southwestern Rallway A sociation lines have been forced to make a Rocent rate from Kansas City to St. Louis on through business, against a 20-cent local.

SCRANTON, Aug. 17.—the Lebigh Coal and Navigation

Company is negotiating for the right of way for a rail-

NEW-TAVEN, Aug. 17 (Special). - The talk of the leasing of the New-York and New-England road by the New Haven road is again revived. It is asserted now in a most confident manner that the recent large purchases of New-York and New-England stock have been made by sew-Haven directors and their friends. It is said that the contrating interest in the New-Englant road is already to the hands of the Consolidated company.

bather for it seemed so extravagant as act, but he b feit that be certainly ought to possess one, and so he had spent a couple of snillings in the useful little and my associates agreed to the proposition. I knew pretty well, of course, that he would get Steers to model the boat. She was built and launched and named the America. We had a trial with the sloop Maria, owned by Commodore Steers, and the America was beaten. W. H. Brown. Steers and 'Dick'. Brown, the sading master, were no satisfied and so the fall at once Luke. It was a capital knife, with the most birdly polished of blades, but two shillings were two shillings and there was a slight feeling of repentance in his mind which seemed to start out of his pocket at the tones of the knife, and ran up his arm to his brain. The man went on dropping oil mot the machine, over which the provide the couple of snillings in the useful little part with the most birdly polished of blades, but two shillings were two shillings and there was a slight feeling of repentance in his mind which seemed to start out of his pocket at the tones of the knife, and ran up his arm to his brain. The man went on dropping oil mot the machine, and there was a single threeling of repentance in his mind which are two shillings and there was a high technique in the first transfer with the shoop. The machine is the first transfer with the certainly ought to possess one, and so he had spent a couple of snillings in the useful little machine. It was a capital knife, with the most birdly polished of blades, but two shillings and there was a slight feeling of repentance in his mind which seemed to start out of his pocket at the tones of the knife, and ran up his arm to his brain. The man went on dropping oil mot the most birdly polished of blades, but two shillings and there was a slight feeling of repentance in his brain.

been drawn in between two cog-wineers, and even in those few seconds he was being drawn on and on, slowly and surely, as if by fate, beneath the great iron cross-pieces, to be crashed and form by the irresistible force into fragments too horrible to behold. Help! Help! he cried, but his voice was drowned by the stricking of the planed steel and the

drowned by the shricking of the planed steel and the hiss of steam and rumble of the machinery. "Oh Heaven! my wife and bairns!" These words seemed to rouse Luke to action as he saw now that the man was frantically trying to extricate his arms from his macket, and he darted off to call for help, but turned back on the instant. He felt that before and could come, the man would be crushed to death. He sprang back to try and throw the machine out of gear, but he did not know which lever to touch, and the poor straggling wretch could not tell him.

It seemed so slight a thing to do—to slip off the stout jacket, but one portion was tightly head by the wheel, and its wearer was being dragged clorer, till, in his borror and despair, he ceased his efforts to tear off his garment and seized the massive iron framework to press himself back. Vain struggle! the strength of a hundred men would have been as nothing against the power of that ponderous machine, and a lack darted round to the other side and best over

strength of a hundred men would have been as nothing against the power of that ponderous machine, and as Luke darted round to the other side and bent over him, he gazed down at the starting eye-balls, the convulsed face, and the white teeth from which the lips were drawn away. Luke instantly opened his knife and began cutting the coarse cloth that so firmly held the unfoctunate wretch to his fate.

"Say a prayer, mate," the poor fellow whispered, hoarsely. "God help me! Will it be over soon!"

Crirr-t-ck! crr-t-r-t such a curious tearing noise!
And then again and again as the stoat cetton material gave and tore and split at that magic touch.

And again and again, rip! rip! tear! as it wound round the cog-wheel, while its wearer forced bimself more and more away. Another application of Luke's knite, and the man was free to roll himself right of the great plate and fall upon his knees by the side of the ponderous machine, and raise his hands clasped as if in prayer.

The next moment he had fallen over sidewise, faint-

The next moment he had fallen over sidewise, faint-The next moment he had fallen over sidewise, fainting dead away. Luke's eyes fell upon the man's teatin, and, catching it up, he poured a few drops between his lips, drew him into an easier position, and then was about to run for helf, but the poor fellow's eyes unclosed, and he gazed vacantly about for a moment before he realized what had happened. Then he rose heavily to his feet and took Luke's hand, to give it a firm, strong grip, looking bim straight in the eyes. It was a tull minute before he could speak, and then his voice was very husky as he said:

was a full minute before he could speak, and then his voice was very husky as he said:
"I can't hardly say owt, mate, on'y I want that theer knife. Ah, theer it be!" he cried, stooping and picking it up from where Loke had dropped it, the bright new blade shining in the black dust. "I've not got much, mate." he continued, "but I'm going to give you a suv'ris for that little knife as saved me for my foor wife and bairns."
He stood holding the blade in his broad black hand for a few moments, and then be kissed it and handed it back.

"Mate," he said, "if you hadn't had that knife and cut my jacket as you did, I shouldn't have been "— He could not finish, for his voice gew husky, and, sitting down upon a bench, he covered his face with his hands.

INSPECTING THE NEW AQUEDUCT. COMMISSIONERS DOWN IN THE TUNNEL.

ABOUT ONE-HALF THE WORK COMPLETED-DANGER FROM GASOLINE.

Aqueduct Commissioners Barnes, Ridgway and Fish, three of the five members , the Construction Committee, yesterday began an inspection of the work thus far accomplished upon the great undertaking. Chief Engineer B. S. Church, acting as guide, and three newspaper men completed the party which started at the One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth Street station of the New-York City and Northern Railroad. The Commissioners followed grimy miners hundreds of feet into the earth and traversed miles of dark and damp tunnels filled with vitiated air. From the Croton Lake station they were driven to to the mouth of the Aqueduct, about a mile distant, where Division Engineer Gowan was in readiness the first seven sections.

Brown, Howard & Co. are the contractors for the work, as they are for all of the eleven sections visited during the day. In the first section, which begins a few feet above the present Croton dam and extends southward a mile, are many of the most important features of the new Aqueduct. Here the large and complicated gate-bouse, through which water may be drawn from three different stratas of the lake, is to be erected, and an excavation 125 feet deep and 200 feet wide has been made in a solid bed of las rock to make room for it. Here, too, a wall rising 125 feet above the present level of the lake is being con structed to confine the limits of the larger body of water which will be gathered when the new dam is co atructed. From the bank of the take southward a tunnel of 15 feet in diameter has been cut 2,564 feet taken out to reach the terminus of the section. Whe which the Aqueduct will be lined throughout, this part of the ova -staped waterway will be ready to do its contract for the first section has been sublet by Brown, ifoward & Co. to smith & Brown, but the commissioners

contract for the first section has been sublet by Brown. Howard & Co. to Smith & Brown, but the commissioners aver that they recard the latter as mere foremen for the former, and recornize only Brown, Howard & Co. as the firm responsible for the work.

Shaft No. I is about a mile and a half from the lake and at this point the top bire of the tunnel is 334 feet below the surface of the earth. About 100 men are employed bette and by working hight and day a progress of from seven to ten feet a day is made in each of the headings, extending both morth and south. Thus far the drills and blasts have forced their ways, 154 feet in a neithering direction and 1,122 feet south. In the latter beading 1,650 fe t must be compassed before the min working in Sant No. I can bake hands underground with those in No. 2. After doming furder coats, hats and boots and providing themselves with candles the inspecting party boarded the case, and and I a straig stream of water pouring from the sades of the shaft, were lowered 260 feet to the bottom. The air was close and oppressive and the smoke from the guisoline lamps with when alternity are made to tilluminate the tunner was so dense that the flames of the canding rave a light as uncertain as that of a distining bug. The explosion of one of these torches near the base of the shaft which as uncertain as that of a distining bug. The explosion of one of these torches near the base of the shaft which have held the prisoners for several botts. Mr. Church says that he has made persistent effects to induce Brown, Howard & Co. to sinsificate electric lights for the gasoline torches, as has een done by the other contractors to provide electric lights.

The surfaces, he said, not only entanger the lives of the men by exhausting most of the oxyger in the air, but nil the tunnel so full of sucks that the light could not pentum their work in the dark. He has applied to the Cornorition toused for an opinion as to the power of the courtain supering and 1,043 in the south. Four taou-

lission to force the children of the same that been cut a shaft No. 3 it was found that 935 feet had been cut a shaft No. 3 it was found that 935 feet had been cut. A Shaft No. 3 it was found that 935 feet had been cut in the north heading and 1,043 in the south. Four thousand five hindred and six stawo feet intervente between the latter and that No. 3. Better progress had been made in the other shafts visited and it was estimated that nearly one-half of the thirty-one-mile tonnel had been cut. At Pocoutice River, about seven miles from the lake, the Aqueduct makes its first appearance on the surface of the ground. The committee will continue the inspection to-day, beginning at Shaft No. 11.

MR. BEECHER IN ENGLAND.

AN EXPLANATION FROM HIS AGENT.

To the Etitle of Par Persua.
Sin: I think if you were cognizant of the facts in the case you would not have published the editorial watch appeared in your issue of July 11. True, I am Mr. Beecher's gent. I contracted with him the same as I do in America for a certain number of lectures in England this summer to begin in London, July 19. It was distinctly understood (and for that matter has been so understood since I knew Mr. Bescher: that under no circumstances is a fee to be sharzed where Mr. Beecher preaches; that his Sabbaths are his own; that h scurch pays him all the money he ever receives for preaching, and that when he accepts invitations to reach in other pulpits than his own there is to be no harge. Fertuermore, I have no hing to do with his presching engagements. He has been here a month and has accepted five engagements to preach for leading elergymen in Lo don. In order to control the crowds and to enable church members to get into the churches a system of sending card- to the courch members has been adopted which admitted the owners of seats by a sale door up to 10:30; after that the main doors were sole door up to 10:30; after that the man doors were opened and the church completely packed within a few minutes. Mr. Beecher has been visiting triends and reaching Sunday and Thursday up to lost similar. He desires to accept as may invitations to preach as he can said I have arranged to have Saturday nights open for which I would glall's give him 5300 seals in order that he may be ach on Sundays; and I assore you that there is not sufficient money in England to induce him to accept jay for a sermon, outside of Plymouth Church. It may or it may not be maning rist suggestly. If I fet so disposed and Mr. Beecher would consent I could resifie double the money or this tour that is now being made. There is sound as it is. The public seem satisfied, Mr. Beecher is impoy, and your humble servant sears it because there is nothing cless a good to bear.

When I was nine years of I used to walk ten miles every week from our farm in Wisconsin to the nearest post office to get father's NEW-York TRIBUNE. That and the Bible were about the only liberature I knew in those days. I was tanget to believe both, and were I not cognizate of the acts in the present case I would be liable to selleve the article above referred to. I do believe The Tribus means to be fair, and therefore say you to give this to your readers. Yours very traily. London, July 23, 1886.

J. B. Poyd. [Major Poad may continue to believe that Turk.] opened and the churct completely packed within a few

[Major Pond may continue to believe that THE PRIBUNE means to deal fairly with Mr. Bescher. Its strictures were based about the report that advertisements of his next performance on the lecture platform were freely scattered among his Sunday congregation together with careful information as to the price of tickets. This expedient, in connection with alleged advertising methods employed to fill the pews when he preached, led us to express apprehension lest his foreign audiences should suspect that he was talking for the gate-money Sundays and in church as well as on other days nd in other places. We are quite willing to accept Major Pond's version of the arrangements for Mr. Reccher's sermons, although he does not refer specideally to the details on which our criticisms were based; and we hope that the reverend lecturer will have a prosperous business trip and that his

agent will be as happy as he can.-t.d.] TREASURER JORDAN'S INVENTORY.

To the Elitie of Fire SIR: Being an old-fashioned merchant, when I take an inventory of my goods at the close of my fiscal year, it is my custom to estimate the present market value of every nem that belongs to me, and then by footing up the laventory I am able to arrive at an ap proximate idea of how much I own. If amongst my wares i find that some articles are worth less than wares i find that so he arised was the ware paid for them. I do not, for that reason, estimate them at their cost price. I have always thought an article was worth what it was worth at the moment stock was being taken. I have not fancied that anything is worth the price of the processing taken. more, simply because I paid more for it than its present value. I have not yet been obliged to earn my living by making silver dollars; but if I had come to that point of

making silver dollars; but if I had come to that point of necessity, I think that I would have called them worth what they are now worth, and not what they were worth when I made them a year or two ago.

My friend, the Treasurer of the United States, in making his monthly inventory does not seem to me to make clear what r duction he has allowed for the depreciation in the value of the sliver dollars now on hand. It is certain that if he figures his surplus through not allowing for shrinkage, there must be a day of judgment coming for him or his successor. Yours respectfully, New-York, July 21, 1886.

A MUSICAL PILGRIMAGE.

THE LAST DAYS OF FRANZ LISZT.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]
HEIDELBERG, August 2.
Among those who left Bayreuth less than a week igo after listening to the second representation of "Parsifal," perhaps not a score knew that Franz Liszt lay mortally ill at the home of Oberforstrath Frolich in the Siegfriedstrasse, not a stone's throw from Villa Wahnfried. A few intimate friends of the aged musician and the family of his daughter, Cosima Wagner, were advised indeed of the danger which threatened him, and many of those who sat near the tox which he occupied during the first performances of " Parsifal "and " Tristan," and so were able to observe his infirmities, left the theatre oppressed by the mournful thought that they had taken their last look at the greatest virtuoso and most worshipped man of the Nineteenth Century. In obedience to the strangely short-sighted policy which has been pursued by the managers with reference to everything connected with the festival, the knowing made every endeavor to keep from the world all knowledge of the true state of Liszt's health. I cannot escape the conviction that this policy had much to do with the comparatively sudden and unexpected death of the master. Denials will come from Bayreuth, of course, and fit will be argued that since he died of pneumonia his presence in Bayreuth and his subjection to the excitement'inseparable from the festival neither promoted nor retarded the disease. But it was not pneumonia alone that finally toppled over the ruin of Liszt's iron constitution. Already in the first days of his sickness the physicians found it necessary to administer digitalis for the purpose of in-creasing the action of the heart, which was only feebly performing its functions. Two months ago every printed statement to the effect that his eyesight was steadily and rapidly growing worse, or that his health was giving way, was promptly denied authoritatively by the Wagner organs and attributed to a vindictive opposition to the Festi-

The result was that an infirm old man, who had become habituated to an atmosphere saturated with the incense of alulation, used up the last small fund of ritality left him in placing himself where the billows of social excitement and a hero worship bordering on frenzy must inevitably dash over him. Un loubtedly it was his own choice that it should be so, and there is a certain amount of sentiment, not altogether reprehensible, in the thought that Liszt, whom Wagner recognized as his most powerful ally, should have devoted his last feeble efforts to giving eclat to the Bayreuth Festivals, just as there was a most unmistakable dramatic propriety in the tragic ending of Wagner's other friend, the late King of Bavaria. A monarca who lived the life of Ludwig II, could only satisfy poetry with an equally romantic end, and Lisza, in one of the most admirable phases of his character, could scarcely have chosen a more opportune moment for dying than the midnight midway between " Parsifal " and " Tristan " at Bayreuth. The spectacle presented by Liszt during the first

reek of the Festival was deeply saddening to every

spectator who felt a sincere admiration for the part played by him in the last fifty years of musical history. The tourists who had poured into Bayrenth had been given to understand that he was hale and hearty and had worker with his oldtime vigor in the Festival preparations. They were told that he had even superintended the rehearsals. Of course this made him legitimately one of the curiosities of Bayrenth that every sightseer was bound to inspect. Few stopped to ask what might be the effect of their importunate curiosity on its object. The audiences that filled the theatre on the hill on the 23d and 25th days of last month gave their entire attention to Liszt so long as the lights burned brightly in the audience-room. They stood on tip-toe, craned their necks and crooned with satisfaction whenever they caught sight of the rugged features and long white hair of their hero Mean while he sat deep in an easy chair in Frau Wagner's box, propped up with cushions and footstools and tenderly cared for by his grandchildren. At long intervals a dreadfully ominous but quickly smothered cough would issue from his throat; then he would weatily open his eyes and in another moment go off into the sleepy stapor that had made extended conversation with him impossible for two years past. Liszt arrived in Eagreuth on July 21. He came from Belgium, where he had been visiting Munkaczy, and it is surmised that he contracted the cold which developed into pneumonia in the railway carriage. He had been at Bayreuth in the early days of the mouth to attend the wedding of his grand-daughter Daniela von Bulow (a child of Cosima Wagner by her first husband). On July 22 I found him at the railway station whither he had come to welcome back the bride, now Fran Dr. Tole iominous name! from her wedding tout. The pleasure of the meeting and the ovation which the gathering Bayreuth pilgrims gave him seemed inspiriting to him. He showed considerable animation, and leaning on the arm of his grand-daughter he moved through the path which opened before him like a patriarchal bishop discussed his disposal when in Bayreuth, and there for several days he was surrounded by curious callers and former pupils, the most considerable and first editor of the first daily newspaper published in this city. The Advertiser, died here this evening. He was born in Carrickwacross, Ireland, on February Beauting, He was born in Carrickwacross, Ireland, on February Beauting, He was born in Carrickwacross, Ireland, on February Beauting, He was born in Carrickwacross, Ireland, on February Beauting, He was born in Carrickwacross, Ireland, on February Beauting, He was born in Carrickwacross, Ireland, on February Beauting, He was born in Carrickwacross, Ireland, on February Beauting, He was born in Carrickwacross, Ireland, on February Beauting, He was born in Carrickwacross, Ireland, on February Beauting, He was born in Carrickwacross, Ireland, on February Beauting, He was born in Carrickwacross, Ireland, on February Beauting, He was born in Carrickwacross, Ireland, on February Beauting, He was born in Carrickwacross, Ireland, on February Beauting, He was born in Carrickwacross, Ireland, on February Beauting, He was born in Carrickwacross, Ireland, on February Beauting, He was born in Carrickwacross, Ireland, on February Beauting, He was born in Carrickwacross, Ireland, on February Beauting, He was born in Carrickwacross, Ireland, on February Beauting, He was born in Carrickwacross, Irela developed into pneumonia in the rail way carriage. He had been at Bayreuth in the early days of the several days he was surrounded by curious callers and former pupils, the most conspicuous among the latter being Sophie Menter-just now the chief subect of scandalons gossip among the musicians of Europe. He never thought of sparing himself in these interviews. He spoke freely of his ailments, attributing the threatened blindness to the fact that he was obliged to work by lamplight, since all the hours of daylight were occupied by social and other duties, and laying stress on the fact that he had never thought it necessary to spare his eyes and was in the habit of reading in the rankway carriages whenever he travelled. His conversation was frequently interrupted by fits of coughing, but he expressed concern only for his eyesight. which he hoped would be completely restored by a surgical operation which was soon to be performed by Professor Gracte, of Halle. He sat out the representations o "Parsital" and "Tristan" on July 23 and 25, and would have gone again to the theatre on the following day if he had not been dissuaded. During the intermission on that day Frau Cosima drove to town to look after his weifare. He still received visitors, though the town was filled with rumors of his growing illness. The truth of these rumors was known within the inner circles of Wagnerism on Puesday, but efforts were yet made to prevent the spread of the intelligence, and they were not permitted to interfers with the reception given by Fran Cosima to the representatives of the Wagner societies and invited guests in the evening. The fever which accompanied the pulmonary trouble and affection of the heart grew more violent on Wednesday, and besides Dr. Landgraf, of Bayreuth, Dr. Fleischer, of Erlanger, was called in. Thursday's representation of Tristan and Fritary's of "Parsital" passed by, but only those who had seen List knew how rapidly he was sinking. On Saturday if became obvious that the final struggle was immented. He best consciousness in the afternoon, and between the structure of the consciousness in the afternoon, and between the structure of the consciousness in the afternoon, and between the structure of the consciousness in the afternoon, and between the structure of the consciousness in the afternoon, and between the structure of the consciousness in the afternoon, and between the structure of the consciousness in the afternoon, and between the structure of the consciousness of the death-channes in the policy of the death-channes rather the bounding were gay with burning in the death-channes rather the bounding were gay with burning to the bounding who crowded into the bounding were gay with was performed in the evening. No one could imagine what would be the effect on the Festivalist of the country ion of "Tristan" and Friday's of "Parsifal" passed by, but only those who had seen Liszt knew how

shape and reshape a comopsition many times before giving it to the world, it is not of record that it evolves "symphonic posms" by extending and remodelling pianoforte studies. They may justly refuse to recognize anything else than skilfully orchestrated and amphined pianoforte compositions in anch pieces as "Mazeppa" and "Festklange." The history of these compositions furnishes their magazines with effective ammunition, and those who wish to interpose the music itself as of all-sufficient beauty will find difficulty in convincing more than a very few that its beauty is builet-proof. There is a tacit confession that Liszt's music is not its own best alvocate in the organization recently of a society in Germany for the purpose of making propagnada for him as a composer. This is not the way in which Genus wins recontition for itself. Wagner conquered the lyric stage of Germany not by his polemical writings but by his dramas, and when the Wagner societies were called into existence it was for the purpose of making possible the production of a work of phenomenal proportions freed from the restricting influence of theatrical conventions. A similar necessity does not exist in the case of Liszts compositions. They have all been performed, and most of the artistic centres of the world are amply provided with the apparants to present them effectively. I would also suggest as an element which ought to enter the discussion, this fact: whenever Liszt has appeared as interpreter or transcriber of the thoughts of others he has commanded universal and immediate admiration. No one has remained deaf to the beauty of his transcriptions, nor has any one lifted a voice in question of his miraculous powers as a pianoforte virtuoso in the highest sense of the word. In both of these departments he produced that which met with immediate and enthusiastic appreciation. It is not likely that an eager world would have hesitated to accept original creations possessing the same degree of artistic expression will be exhausted. Thus much appe

ciatingly of Liszt as a mere virtuoso. H. E. K.

OBITUARY.

THE REV. CHARLES B. RAY. The Rev. Charles B. Ray, who died on Sunday at his home, No. 311 East Sixty-second-st., was a one time a well-known colored preacher of this city. He was born at Falmouth, Mass., on December 25, 1807. He attended the academy at Falmouth, and after grad-uation went to Westerly, R. I., where he spent five years uation weut to Westerly, R. I., where he spent five years on his grandfather's farm. In 1832 he came to this city and became engaged in business. Later he became acting editor of the Colored American, a paper prominent in its airvocaev of the rights of the colored race, but he gave up his position to take charge of a Congregational church in this city. Mr. Ray was an active member of the Anti-Savery Society, co-operating with Joshua Leavitt, Oliver Johnson, Sioney Howard Gay, Arthur and Lewis Tappan, Theodore S. Wright, the Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, Samuel E. Cornish and others. He also gave substantial and to furtitive slaves, frequently giving to them at great risk to himself and family, the protection of his home, and securing for them safe conveyance to a land of freedom. Mr. Ray retired from active church service some time ago. He leaves a wife and two children. The funeral will take place at his home tomorrow at 10:30 a. m.

CHARLES HOVEY AMMIDOWN. The funeral of Charles Hovey Ammidown, who died in France on July 29, will take place at 11 a.m. to-morrow at the Church of the Transfiguration, in Twenty-minth-st., between Fifth and Madisonaves. Mr. Ammiliown was forty-nine years old and was the young Amminown was forty-fine years oil and was the youngest son of the late Holmes Ammidown. He was born in
Massachusetts and was educated in Boston. While a
young man he went to Missouri and engaged in the lumber business. His business was completely runned by
the war. He came to New-York and engaged successfully in the woollen business in Phinadelphin and later
in Passaic, N. J. About two years ago the approach of
the disease which ultimately caused his death compelled
him to retire from active business. He went to Europe
in June, 1885, and has since been travelling in search of
health. His wife and daughter survive him.

HENRY O'REILLY. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 17 .- Henry O'Reilly, the first editor of the first daily newspaper published it

OBITUARY NOTES.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 17 (Special).-General Arthur M. Manigault, a soldier of the Mexican and Civil wars, died at his home on South Island. In Georgetown County, last night, from the effects of an old wound in the head, received at the battle of Frankin, Genera Maniganit had served two terms as adjutant and juspec tor-general of South Carolina, and two weeks ago was nominated by the State Convention for a third term. He was captain in the Palmetto Regiment in the war with Mexico. He entered the tivil war as a colonel and rose to the rank of general. The Governor has issued a proclamation closing State offices, placing all dags at half-mast, and draping redimental colors. LONDON, Aug. 17.-The Rev. William James Early Ben-

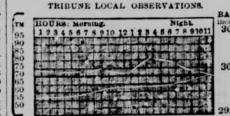
nett, M. A., is dead, age seventy-six. He was a leader o the Tractarian party, and became Vicar of Frome in 1852. He published, among other works, a treatise on the Eucharist. Bertin, Aug. 17 .- Count Adolf Decken Ringelheim is

dead, age eighty. He was a bitter Guelphite. DENVER, Col., Aug. 17 .- A dispatch to The News from Pueblo, says: W. A. Gilfillan, an actor, of New-Haven, Conn., died of peritonitis last evening. His stage names was Olsen Arthur.

Wallace A. Smalley, whose death was recently recorded in this journal, was the son of Susan M and the late George C. Smalley, and was born in Brookand the late George C. Smalley, and was born in Brookof Columbia College, class of 1880, and about five years
ago was selected to take charge of the mills of the Mimbree mines in Georgetown. New-Mexico, acting also as
assayer. He was greatly respected by the numerous
employes under his direction and implicitly trusted by
those whose interests inc had in charge, as well for his
integrity as his ability. He had made a large circle of
acquaintances by whom he was highly regarded, and
to all appearances a brilliant and successful ritture was
before him. His audden death was the result of a relapse after a severe attack of typhold pneumonia from
which he had apparently almost recovered.

Edwin C. Estes, of No. 247 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

Edwin C. Estes, of No. 247 Washington-st., Brooklyn, died recently at Northeast Harbor, Mt. Desert, Me. He was born in 1806 and had lived in Brooklyn for fifty years. He did business as a commission merchant in New-York.



local rains which passed rapidly eastward from Wiscon sin Monday moved along the New-England coast to Nova Scotia yesterday. Except for some trifling clouds-ness in the Lake region where there was a sligh coef wave, and a little disturbance in the Lower Ohio Valley, fair weather prevailed over most of the country. The barometer here rose, with clear skies, and rather dry sif. The temperature ranged between 70° and 81°, the averace (75°4°, being 34°2° higher than for the corresponding day last year, and 34°2° higher than on morresponding day last year, and 3's' higher than on Monday.
Generally fair, slightly cooler weather may be expected in this city and vicinity to-day. At present, fair or partiy cloudy weather, with nearly stationary temperature is indicated for Thursday. TEXANS APPEALING FOR AID.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Aug. 17 (Special) .-The people of Cilinan County have held a mass-meeting and passed resolutions which have been senf out, apprealing for aid for sufferers from drouth. The drouth in that county has been of unprecedented duration, involving a loss to farmers of their crops of cereals, cotton, hay and grass. People have been reduced to a state of almost absolute wand and are without means to make another crop. What they want is seed to sow and provisions for those whe are unable to buy.

WEST INDIANS BEATEN AGAIN AT CRICKET. MONTREAL, Aug. 17 (Special) .- The Montreal Cricket Club defeated the West Indian team to-lay by 110 runs to 62 in the first inning. The second inning was not concluded.

ASSAULTING AN AGED WOMAN.

Frank Meehan, aged forty-eight, of No. 455 Second-ave., was locked up in the East Twenty second Street Station last night on complaint of Joseph Eagan of No. 395 First-ave., who told Captain Clinchy that he caught the prisoner criminally assaulting the complainant's mother, who is sixty years old, and that she was likely to the from the combined effects of the assault and heart troubles.

THEY WERE CONNOISSEURS.

From the Troy Times.

During bl-centennial week at Albany a Fort Plans contienns who was attending the loan exhibition at the Academy Building was examining a very fine painting by Meyer von Bremen, belonging to Erastus Corning. Two handsomely dressed and intelligent looking isldes atoed next. They were looking at the same painting. "What a lovely picture," said one to the other, who had a catalogue; "what is the title?" The other, referring to the catalogue; "what is the title?" The other, referring to the catalogue; "what is the title?" The other, referring the name opposite the title, replied, "Erastus Corning." Is that so? said number one, "I did not know that he could paint." "I didn't either," replied the other, "but that is what the book says." Then, seeing the artist's name on the frame of the painting, ahe added: "Who's Meyer von Bremen?" "I do not know." said the other, "but I guess he must be some relative."

FOR THE CATSKILLS.

A neat pamphlet, with maps, giving a list of the hotels and boarding-houses in the Catakill Mountains has been issued by the Albany Day Line of Steamers. It is in convenient form, and sent free on application by addressing the line at Vestry Street Pier.

Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Merbus, Summer of the Bowels, incident to either children or adults, are cured at once, by Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. It allays the irritation and calms the action of the stomach, and being pleasant to the taste, is an acceptable remedy to the youngest in the family.

For constipation; a confection made from fruit pulp; agree-able and efficient. At Druggists.

It frequently happens that a baby sick with cholera infantum, or much reduced by digestive disturbance, cannot retain milk on its stomach. In such cases Mellin's food should be used with water alone. After a few days a little milk may be added to the diet, but with caution at first. MARRIED.

LEPPER-BOYD-On Monday, August 16, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. William N. Dunnell, M. Kate Boyd to Robert Lepper.

All notices of marriages must be indorsed with full name

DIED. AMMIDOWN-At Houlgate, France, Thurstay, July 29, Charles Hovey Ammidown, youngest sen of the late Holmes Ammidown. Funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th at, between Madison and 5th aves, Thursday, August

29th at, between Mailson and 5th aves, Thursday, August 19, at 11 o'clock a. Interment at Southbridge, Mass.

BLANEY-In Guelph, Canada, Monday, August 16, 1886, of purnient pleurier, George II., only son of Jane and the late George Blaney.

Interment, Guelph, Canada.

BOGERT-On Tuesday, August 17, Mary Frances Bogert, youngest daughter of Stephen G. and Caroline O. Bogert.

BONNELL-Monday, 16th inst., after a brief illness, John S. Bonnell, aged 31 years. Funeral services at 34 Garden Place, Brooklyn, Wednesday, 18th inst., at 3 p. m. Friends are invited.

Friends are invited.

BRADFORD—At West Boxbury, Massachusetts, on the 15tt Inst., Julia Emma, widow of the late Samuel Dexter Bradford.

The funeral will take place at her late residence on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 3.45 p. m. the 18th mst., at 3.45 p. m. BROWN-On the 17th inst., Joseph M. Brown, in his 80th

year.
Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 201 York-M., Jersey City, at 1 o'clock Thursday afternoon, August 19.
Please omit flowers.

Charch, Brooklyn Heights, Wednesday, 3 p. m.

NEIL—At Detroit, Mich., August 15, Anna M., wife of John
G. Nell, of Columbus, Ohio, and daughter late Henry Rice,
of Boston.

RAY—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, August 15, the Rev.
Charles B. Ray, aged 78 years.
Finneral services will be held at his late restilence, 311 East
624-8., Paurslay morning at 10:30.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.
SANDS—At Unaddia, N. Y., or the 15th inst., Mrs. Clarissa
M. Sands, widow of late Frederick A. Sands.
Finneral at Unaddia, 18th inst., at 2:30 p. m.

STIMSON-At his residence, 110 Henry st., Brooklyn, on August 17, John K. Stimson, in the 76th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAN ORDEN-August 17, Mrs. Jane, widow of the late
James 6, Van Orden, in her 74th year.

Relatives and friends invited to attend the funeral services,
from her late residence, 21 Farkave, near 35th-st., NewYork, on Friday, 20th inst., at 2 o closes.

Special Notices

Cnswell. Massey & Co.'s Tollet Powder, ting, innocent and beautifying, 25 cents per box. 1,121 Broadway, 578 5th ave., and Newport, R. I.

Hamilton Vocation Organs, aproved styles of these Art Instruments now on all sale at the Warerooms, 28 East 23d-st., N. Y. dirculars sent on application. Parquet Floors and Wood Carpets suitable for every WM, HANNAM & CO., 293 5th ave., bet. 30th and sist sts.

Randel, Baremore & Billings. IMPORTERS AND CUTTERS OF DIAMONDS MANUFACTURERS OF DIAMOND JEWELRY, 58 Nassan-st, and 19 Maiden Lang, New-York 1 St, Andrew's-st, Hologra Circus, London

Post Office Notice,

Should be read DAILT by all interested, as changes may secur at any time.)
Letters for foreign countries need not be specially addressed for despatch by any particular steamer, except when it is desired to send duplicates of banking and commercial documents, extern not specially addressed being sent by the fastest vessels

available.

Foreign mails for the week ending August 21 will close (FROMPTLY in all cases) at this office as follows:

Foreign mails for the week ending August 21 and clope (FROMPILY in all cases) at interflice as follows:

WEDNESDAY—At 4 a, in, for Germany, &c., per steamship Trave, via Southampten and fromen (letters for orreal Britain and other Ear fore Europe, per steamsing city or Rome, via Queenicot (etters for Germany, &c., minst be directed "per City of the control of the

Spainsh Homitras from New-Orleans. FRIDAY—At 9 a. m. for St. Pierre-Miquolon, per steamed from Halifas.

FRIDAY—At 9 a. m. for St. Pierre-Miquelou, per steamer from Halifas.

SATURDAY—At 6:30 a. m. for Ireland, per steamship Servia, via Queenstown detters for Great Britain and other European countries must be directed. "per Servia."); at 6:30 a. m. for Europe, per steamship Ems, via Southampton and Bremen (tetters for Ireland and France must be directed. "per Europ); at 7:30 a. m. for Southand direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Audienter Smits be directed. "per Ethiopia."); at 7:30 a. m. for the Netherlands direct, per steamship Schiedain, via Amsiertam dettees must be directed. "per Schiedain, via Amsiertam dettees must be directed per Schiedain, via Amsiertam dettees must be directed as a fine of "per Schiedain, via Amsiertam dettees must be direct per steamship Endyniand."); at 7:30 a. m. for Beignon direct, per steamship La Normande, via Havre, at 10 a. m. for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 1 p. m. for St. Domingo, Cape Hayti and Turks Island, per steamship Gariposo (iron San Francisco), close here August. "21 at 7 p. m. (or on arrival at New York of steamship Britainie with British mais for Australia. Mails for Line Seelety Islands, per saip Tainti (100 Steamship Britainie with British mais for Australia. Mails for the Seelety Islands, per saip Tainti (100 China and Japan per steamship Oceanie (1700 San Francisco), close here September 4 at 7 p. m. Mails for China via Francisco, close here August "25 at 7 p. m. Mails for China by rail to Tampa, Ffa., and thence by steamer from Key West, Ffa., close at this office dealiy at 2:30 a. m.

The schedule of closing of Trans-Pacific mails is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to san Francisco. Mails from the East striving on Tisk at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

RENRY G. PRARSON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., August 13, 1988.